30912. KACHINSKIY, I. P.

Sanitariya kharakteristika zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva poslevoyennogo perioda v selakh Ukrainskoy SSR. Vracheb. delo., 1949, No. 10, stb. 939-40.

KACHINSKIY, I.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHINKARENKO, V.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Comparative rating of dwelling houses constructed of reeds, and of clay and reeds combined [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 24 no.2:16-22 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

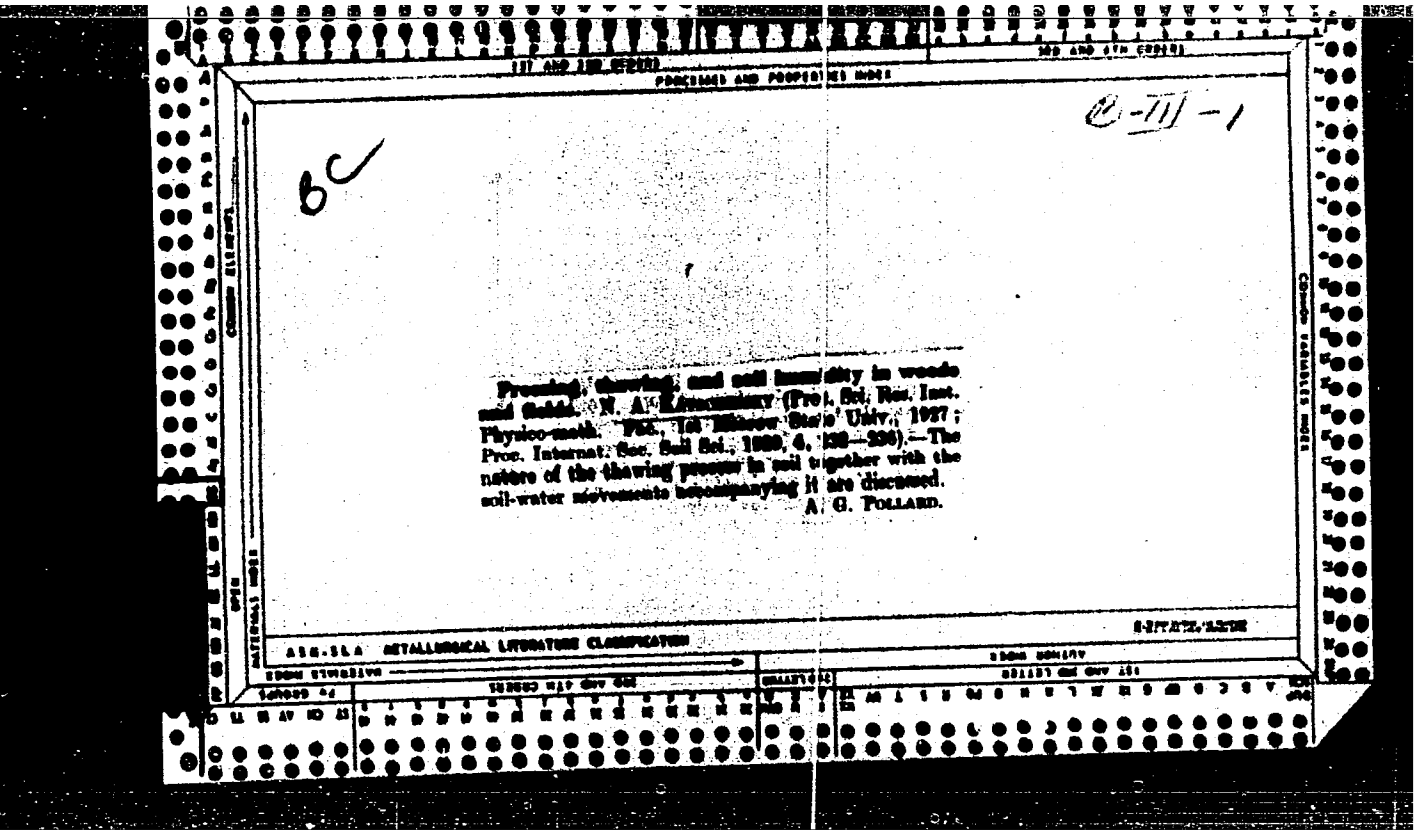
1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny.

(HOUSING
hyg. & thermoregulatory comparison of houses constructed of reeds & mud with reeds in Ukraine (Rus))

KACHINSKIY, I.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

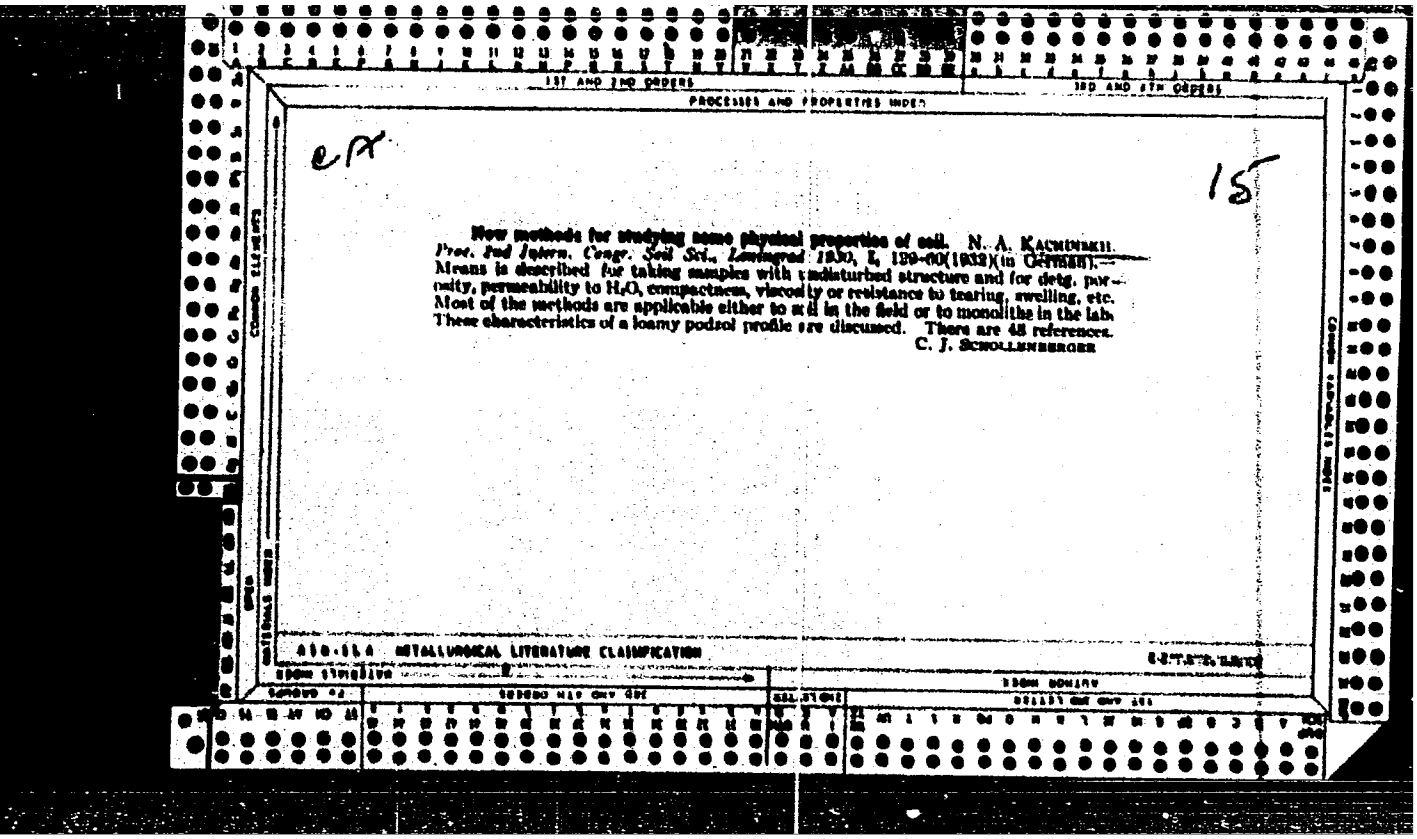
Planning, construction, and equipping of dwellings for collective farm workers in new villages in the Kakhov and Reservoir zone. Gig. i san. 24 no.5:67-70 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kommunal'noy gigiyeny.
(TOWN PLANNING,
collective farm village planning (Rus))
(AGRICULTURE,
same)



Freezing, thawing, and soil immobility in woods and fields. N. A. [illegible]. (Proc. Sci. Res. Inst. Physico-math. Fac., 1st Moscow State Univ., 1927; Proc. Internat. Soc. Soil Sci., 1930, 6, 230—236).—The nature of the thawing process in soil together with the soil-water movements accompanying it are discussed.

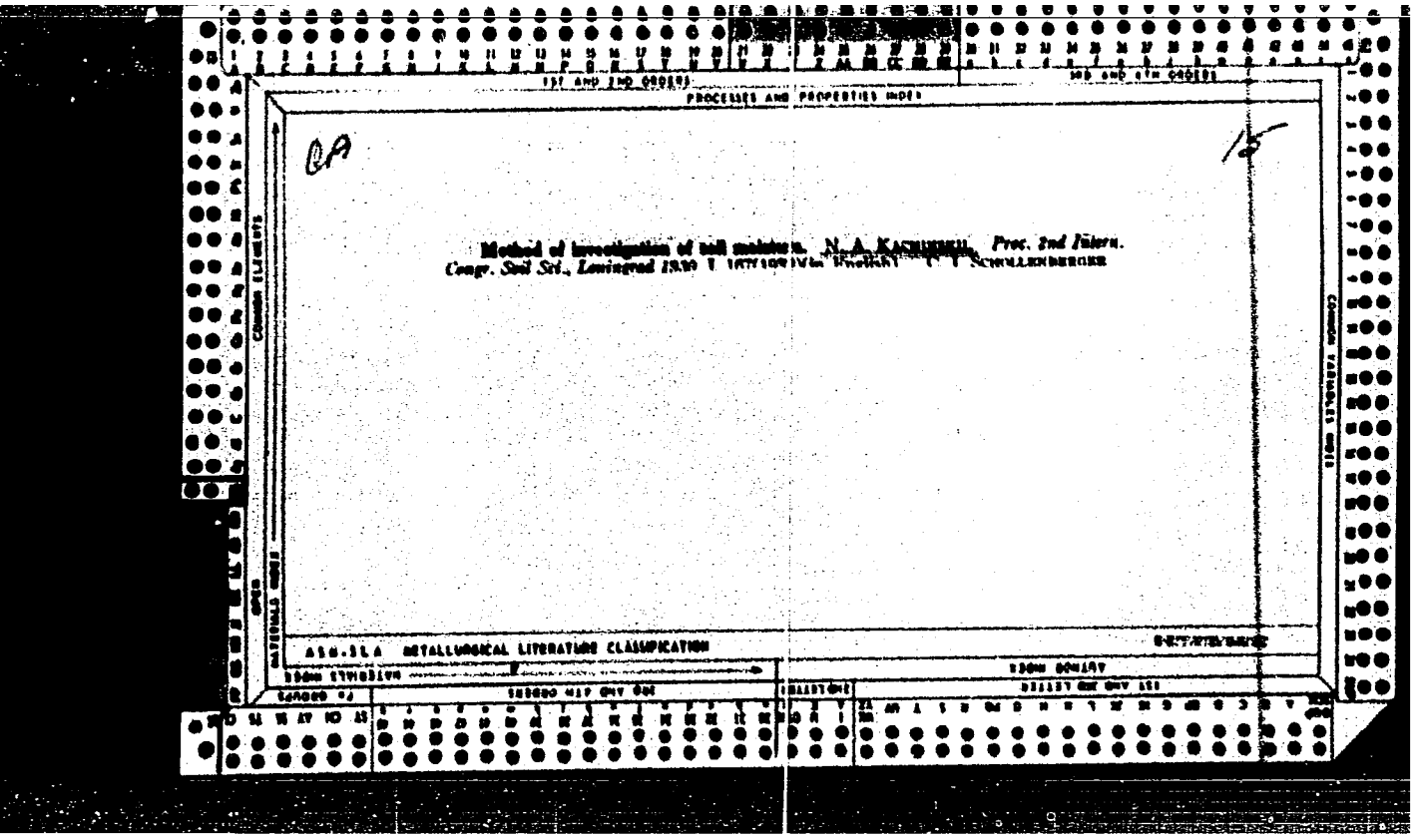
A. G. POLLARD.

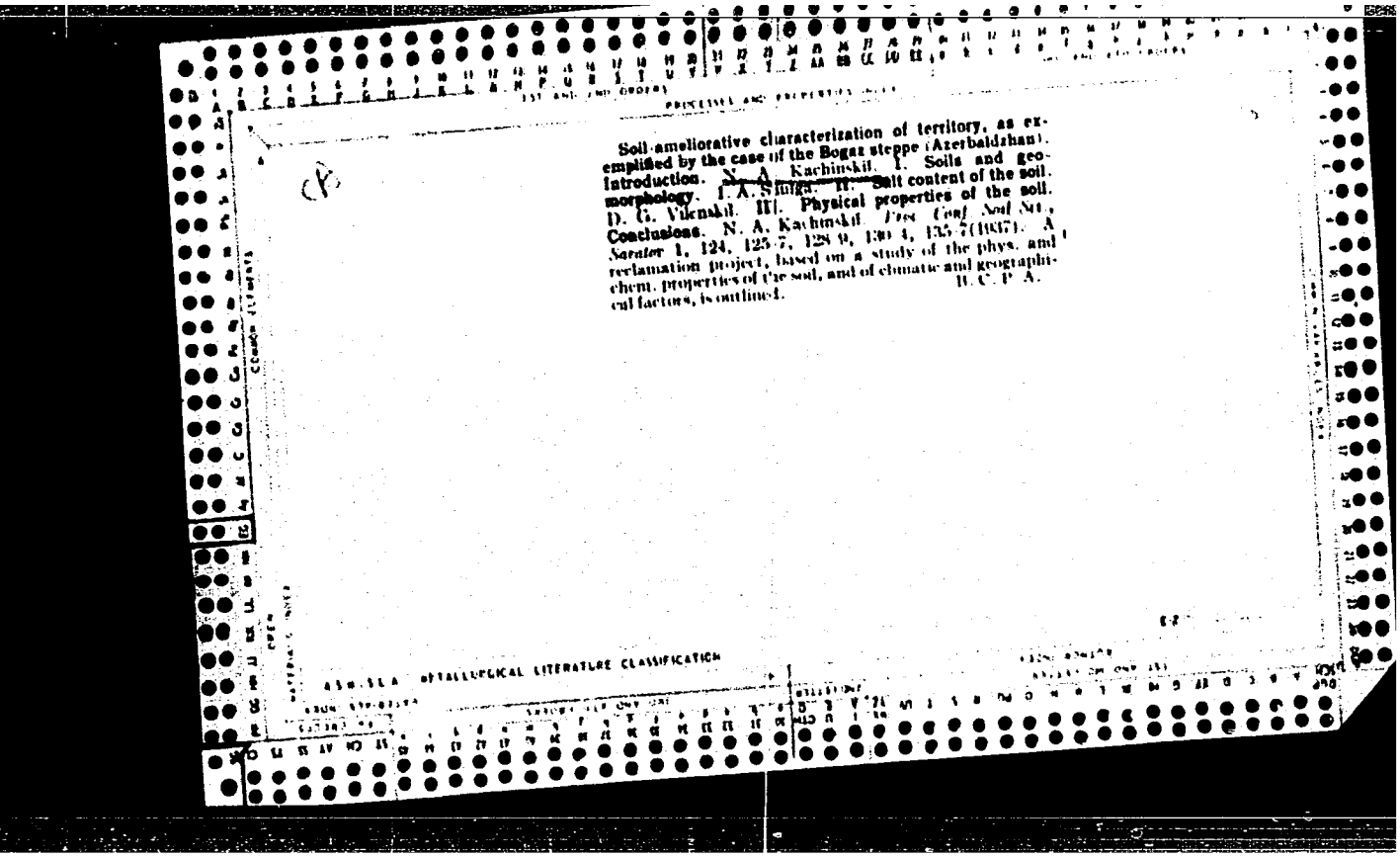


ex

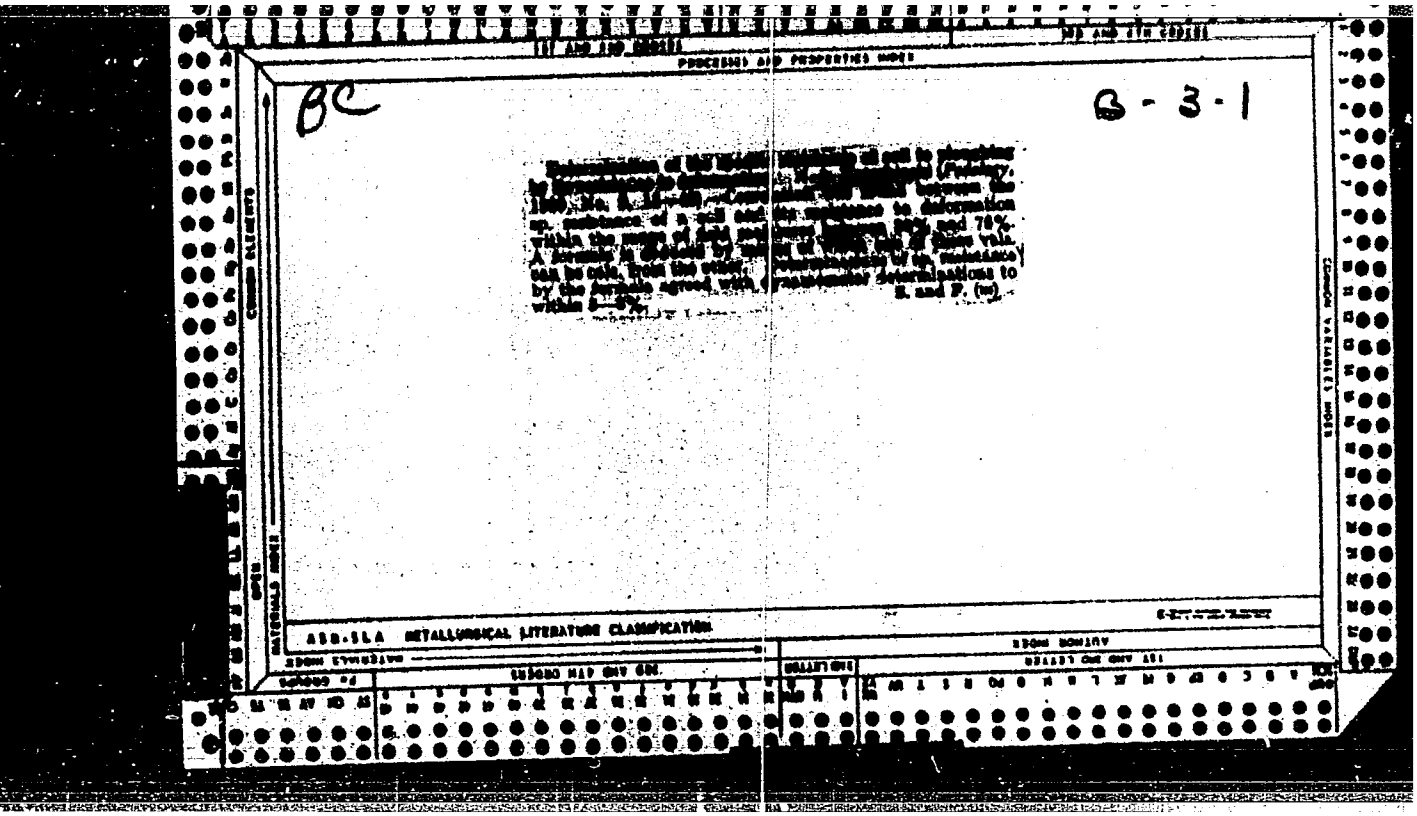
15

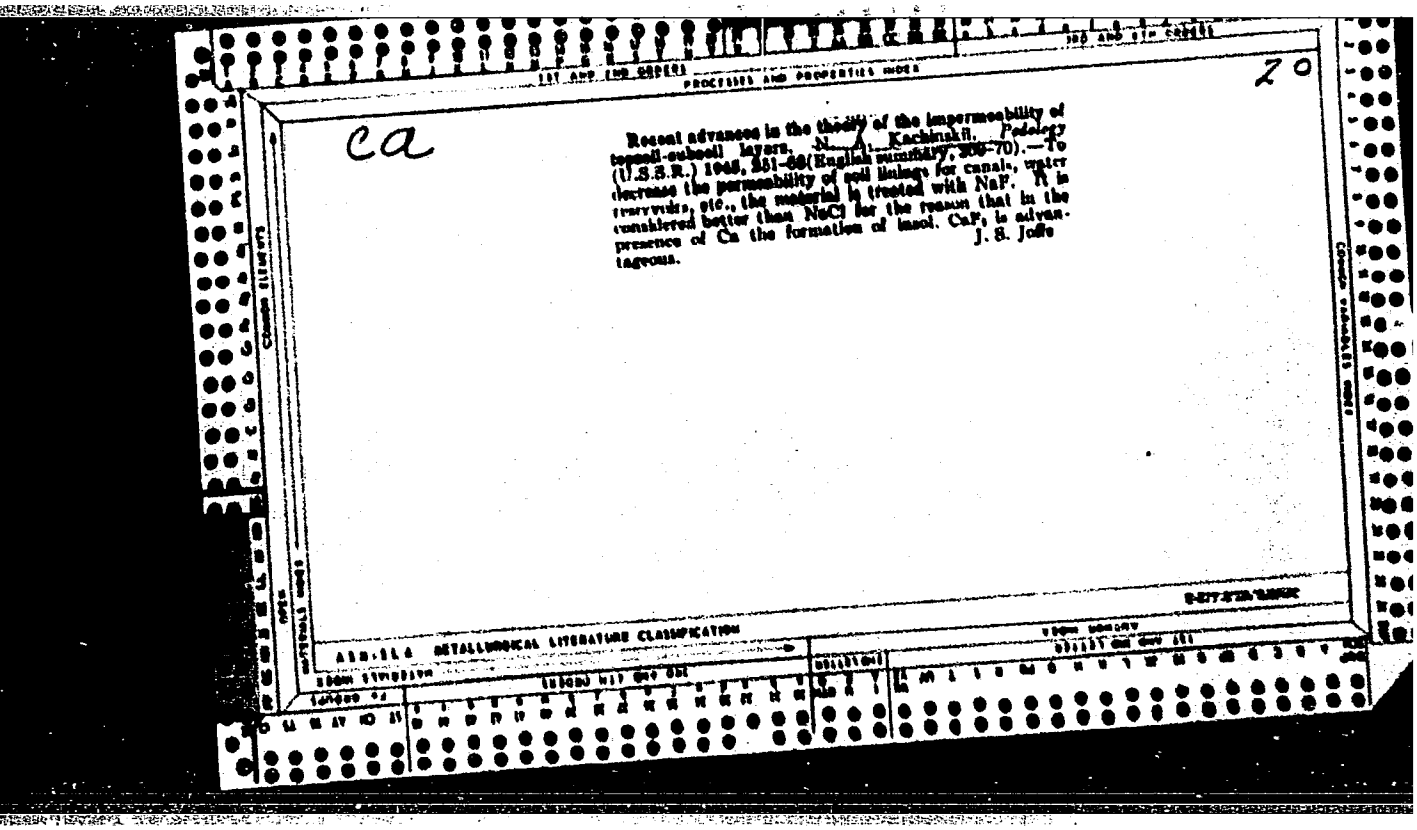
New methods for studying some physical properties of soil. N. A. KACHINSKII. *Proc. Intl Intern. Congr. Soil Sci., Leningrad 1930*, I, 139-60(1932)(in German).—Means is described for taking samples with undisturbed structure and for detg. porosity, permeability to H_2O, compactness, viscosity or resistance to tearing, swelling, etc. Most of the methods are applicable either to soil in the field or to monoliths in the lab. These characteristics of a loamy podzol profile are discussed. There are 48 references.
C. J. SCHOLLENBERGER





Soil-ameliorative characterization of territory, as exemplified by the case of the Bogaz steppe (Azerbaidzhan). Introduction. N. A. Kachinskii. I. Soils and geomorphology. I. A. Shiga. II. Salt content of the soil. D. G. Vilenskii. III. Physical properties of the soil. Conclusions. N. A. Kachinskii. *Trans. Conf. Soil Sci., Saratov* 1, 124, 125-7, 128-9, 130-4, 135-7 (1937). A reclamation project, based on a study of the phys. and chem. properties of the soil, and of climatic and geographical factors, is outlined. H. C. P. A.





[redacted], N. S.

"Main problems of soil tillage"

Pochvovedeniye, No. 5, 1946.

KACHINSKIY, N. A.

"On Soil Structure, Some Water Properties of Soils and Their Differential Porosity," Pochvoved., No. 6, 1947.

KACHINSKIY, N. A. PA 56/49T5

USSR/Agriculture Nov 48
Soil Science
Literature

"Professor S. A. Zakharov's Seventieth Birthday,"
N. A. Kachinskiy, 3 pp

"Pochvovod" No 11

After completing his preparatory studies in Tiflis, where he was born, Zakharov studied under Sabanin at Moscow, accompanied Dokuchayev on an expedition to Caucasus, and later worked in the Petersburg For. Inst. His greatest interest was in soil science, with which most of the 41 works listed in an appendix are concerned.

56/49T5

KACHINSKIY, N. A.

25608 KACHINSKIY, N. A. Souremennoe Sostoyaniye I Osnovnyye Zadachi V Razviti Fiziki Pochv. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch.Stoletiyu Do Dyn Nazhdeniya Dokuchaeva. M. - L. , 1949, S-336-47

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33258. Onekotorykh Nepravil'nykh Teoriyakh Strukturoobrazovaniya Pochvy. Pochvovedeniye, 1949, No. 10, c. 619-27-Bibliogr: 25 Nazv.

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KACHINSKIY, Nikodim Antonovich, 1894-

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KACHINSKIY, NIKOLAY ANTONOVICH,

Agriculture & Plant & Animal Industry.

Soil, its properties and life. Moskva, izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

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(Soils)

KACHINSKIY, N. A.

Soils

"Soil, its properties and life." Reviewed by V. N. Smirnov. Pochvovedenie no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July, 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

KACHINSKIY, N. A., PROF.

Soil Moisture

Optimum moisture for working the soil. Sov. agron, 10 no. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. November, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. KACHINSKIY, N.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Forest soils

7. For basic objective criticism and how not to write abo t soil fertility (answer to an article "Erroneous views on the fertility of forest soils," Les i step' no.5 1952). Pochvovedenie no.11 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. March 1953. Unclassified.

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Brief summary of soil studies in the Kutuluka irrigation system of the Kuybyshev Region. Trudy Pochvennogo Inst. im. V.V. Dokuchaeva, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 37, 5-12 '52. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.21:11626 '53)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Tree-planting and soil improvement conditions in the chestnut soil zone of the Stalingrad Province (preliminary results of work for 1949-1951). Vest. Mosk.un. 8 no.5:85-92 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra fiziki i melioratsii pochv.
(Stalingrad Province--Afforestation) (Afforestation--Stalingrad Province)

OBRUCHEV, V.A., akademik [reviewer]; KACHINSKIY, N.A. [author].

Omission in an excellent book ("Origin and life of the soil." N.A.Kachinski Reviewed by V.A.Obruchev). Priroda 42 no.12:120-122 D '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Soils) (Kachinskii, Nikodim Antonovich, 1894-)

KACHINSKIY, N. A.

"Soil Structure as Principal Factor of Fertility," a paper to be presented at the 6th International Soil Science Congress, Paris, 28-Aug-8 Sep 56

Library Branch #5

"Methods of Mechanical Soil Analysis and Classification of Soils According to Mechanical Composition," same as above.

KACHINSKIY, Nikodim Antonovich

POCHVA, YEYE SVOYSTVA I ZHIZN' (SOIL, ITS CHARACTERISTICS AND LIFE) MOSKVA, AKADEMKNIGA, 1956. 305 p. ILLUS., DIAGRS., MAPS, PORTS, TABLES (NAUCHNO-POPULYARNAYA SERIYA) AT HEAD OF TITLE: ADADEMIYA NAUK SSSR. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FOOTNOTES.

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil. J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15260

Author : H.A. Kachinskiy

Inst :

Title : Methods of Mechanical Analysis and Classification of Soils According to Mechanical Composition. (Metody mekhanicheskogo analiza pochv i klassifikatsiya pochv po mekhanicheskomu sostavu).

Orig Pub : V sb.: Dokl. 6-mu Mezhdunar. kongressu pochvovedov. 1-ya komis. Fizika pochv. M., 1956, 3-24 (russk.); 25-32 (nem.)

Abstract : Resulting from the evaluation of various methods of preparing soil for mechanical analysis, the author has come to the conclusion that the most acceptable soil preparation method is the one in which soluble salts and carbonates are removed prior to analysis; the most stable and characteristic portion of the soil is then subject

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to analysis. This method is also suitable for carbonate soils. One recommends a suspension concentration of 1-1. .5% and 3-4% for light soils. A recommendation is made that the pipette method of mechanical analysis be named the Glushkov method, after him who first advanced the concept of this method in 1912. A soil classification is presented according to mechanical composition based on the correlation of particles < 0.01 and > 0.01 with regard to the containing of the predominant fraction; there is also a table of soil stoniness. The author suggests the data of mechanical analysis be depicted in the shape of a differential curve; with soil profile data it is necessary ti fit the findings into a profile graph.

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for the determination of porosity of general, individual aggregates and intermediate (overall porosity) aggregates which deal with firmly associated, loosely

Card : 1/2

Kachinskiy, N.A.

USSR/Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils. I-2

Abs Jour: Referat.Zh.Biol., No. 16, 25 Aug, 1957, 68996

Author : Kachinskiy, N.A.
Inst :
Title : More Precise Mechanical Soil Analysis and Soil Classification by Mechanical Composition.

Orig Pub: Pochvovedenie, 1956, 6, 1-14

Abstract: A detailed concept of silt is offered: clayey silt (particle size 0.001-0.005 mm); colloidal silt-- 0.0005-0.0001 mm; colloids-- smaller than 0.0001 mm. In the scale of soil classification by mechanical composition by comparison with the previously published one, the limits are increased 5% between the heavy clay and light clay; between light and medium clay for all soils; medium and heavy clay for soils of steppe type of soil formation; red soil and yellow soil.

Card 1/1

- 9 -

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

USSR/ Agriculture

Card 1/1 Pub. 86 - 11/42

Authors : Kachinskiy, N. A., Prof.

Title : The granary of the Far East

Periodical : Friroda 45/1, 77-82, Jan 56

Abstract : A description is given of the progress in agriculture made in the Amur region, where wheat, rice, soy beans and various fruits and vegetables are being cultivated in increasing quantities. The rather severe climate is said to cause occasional crop failure, a situation which after an on-the-ground study by the Academy of Science, is being offset by applying measures recommended by this institution. These measures are explained. Illustrations; maps.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KACHINSKIY, Nikolay Antonovich; POMALEN'KAYA, O.T., redaktor; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Agriculture and soil science at Moscow University during the last 200 years (1755-1955); brief history] Agronomiia i pochvovedenie v Moskovskom universitete za 200 let (1755-1955 gg.); kratkaia istoriia. [Moskva] Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1957. 59 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Moscow University--History)
(Agriculture--Study and teaching--History)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Development of soil science at the Moscow University during the 40 years of Soviet rule. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.3: 31-47 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Moscow University) (Soil research)

KACHINSKIY, N.A., prof., otv.red.; KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.;

[Soil and land improvement research on the Volga-Akhtuba flood plain and the Volga delta]. Pochvenno-meliorativnye issledovaniia Volgo-Akhtubinskoi poimy i del'ty volgi. [Moskva] Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1958. 154 p. (MIRA 11:9)

(Volga Valley--Soils)

KACHINSKIY, N.A., prof.; TYURIN, I.V., akademik, otv.red.; ANTSELOVICH, M.Ye., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, I.N., tekhn.red.

[Mechanical and microaggregate composition of soils, and methods of studying it] Mekhanicheskii i mikroagregatnyi sostav pochvy, metody ego izucheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(Soil mechanics)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Nature of the mechanical and water stability of soil structure as related to its genesis. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol. pochv., geol., geog. 13 no. 1:3-13 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Soil physics)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

First congress of delegates of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;biol.nauki no.4:204-205 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Soil research--Congresses)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Evaluation of physical properties of soils for agricultural purposes and determination of their natural fertility according to mechanical structure. Pochvovedenie no.5:80-83 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Soil physics) (Soil fertility)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Unity of theory and practice as exemplified by the work of the joint Stalingrad expedition of the Faculty of Biology and Soil Science of Moscow University on problems of shelterbelt forestry [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 63 no.6:67-75 N-D '58 (MIRA 12:1)

(STALINGRAD PROVINCE--WINDBREAKS, SHELTERBELTS, ETC)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

First congress of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists. Vest. Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.3:227-229 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Soil research--Congresses)

KACHINSKIY, N.A., prof., otv.red.; KAVUN, P.K., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Agricultural characteristics of soils in the Lenkoran zone of Azerbaijan and their improvement] Agroameliorativnaia kharakteristika pochv Lenkoranskoi zony Azerbaidzhana. Moskva, 1960. 385 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Lenkoran Lowland--Soils)

KACHINSKIY, N.A., prof., otv.red.; KAVUN, P.K., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Soil characteristics of the Lenkoran zone of Azerbaijan from the point of view of agricultural land improvement] Agromeliorativnaia kharakteristika pochv Lenkoranskoi zony Azerbaidzhana. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 375 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i laboratoriyey fiziki i tekhnologii pochv Pochvennogo instituta AN SSSR (for Kachinskiy).
(Lenkoran Lowland--Soils)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

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(Soil physics—Congresses)

VLADYCHENSKIY, S.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: Korenevskaya, V. Ye.; YAKOVLEVA, L.V.; LAVRENT'YEV, Yu. L.; RODIONOVA, V.I.; KACHINSKIY, N.A., prof.

Moisture conditions of soils in the Volga-Akhtuba Flood Plain and Delta. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.3:73-80 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

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(Volga-Akhtuba Flood Plain--Soil moisture)
(Volga Delta--Soil moisture)

TYURIN, I.V., akademik, glav. red.; ZONN, S.V., prof., otv. red.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.N., red.; ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N., red.; VERNANDER, N.V., red.; VOLOBUYEV, V.R., red.; DARASELIYA, M.K., red.; IVANOVA, Ye.N., red.; KACHINSKIY, N.A., red.; KONONOVA, M.M. red.; NOGINA, N.A., red.; RODE, A.A., red.; SOBOLEV, S.S., red.; SOKOLOV, A.V., red.; MARKOV, V.Ya., red. izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of soil research] Problemy pochvovedeniya. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo pochvovedov. 2. Prezident Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva pochvovedov (for Tyurin).
(Soil research)

KACHINSKIY, N.A.; MODINA, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOSOLOVA, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Problem of the use of high-molecular compounds for structurizing soils. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 17 no.4:3-23 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo universiteta.
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(Soil conditioners) (Macromolecular compounds)

KACHINSKIY, Nikodim Antonovich; ZVYAGINTSEV, G.D., red.; MUKHINA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Soil structure] Struktura pochvy; itogi i perspektivy izucheniia voprosa. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 98 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Soil research)

KACHINSKIY, N.A., prof.

Twenty days with Polsih soil scientists. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 17 no. 2:73-79 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fiziki i melioratsii pochv Moskovskogo universiteta.

KACHINSKIY, N.A.

System of cultivation practices as a basis for obtaining high yield. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 6; Biol., pochv. 19 no.3:3-10 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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KACHINSKIY, N.A.

Eighth International Congress of Soil Scientists. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.2:91-93 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

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KACHINSKIY, Nikodim Antonovich; SHAGIROVA, I.M., red.

[Soil physics] Fizika pochvy. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 322 p. (MIRA 18:8)

GOLUBTSOV, V.A.,prof.; ZAKH, R.G., kand. tekhn. nauk,; KHALDEYEV, P.I., inzh.; TAGER, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,; KACHINSKIY, R.I., inzh.; KURITSYN, F.F.; LAVROV, M.I.,inzh.

Discussion on the planning of industrial power plants of medium and low capacity. Prom. energ. 13 no. 6:18-33 Je '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Golubtsov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Zakh). 3. Giprosakhar (for Khaldeyev). 4. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Tager). 5. Ukrgiprosakhar (for Kachinskiy). 6. Promenergoproyekt (for Lavrov).
(Electric power plants)

KACHINSKIY, V. K.

94-58-6-12/19

AUTHOR: An Editorial note on p 18 is followed by contributions to the discussion by a number of authors.

TITLE: Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations (Diskussiya po voprosu proyektirovaniya promyshlennykh elektrostantsiy sredney i maloy moshchnosti)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 18-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Editorial note p 18

The unsatisfactory position in the equipment, design and construction of small and medium industrial power stations is seriously retarding power development. In Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1956, Nr 9, M. I. Lavrov published an article for discussion on this subject. We must agree with Lavrov that the standard designs issued by Promenergoproyekt are unsatisfactory and new types of industrial Heat and Electric power stations are required. Small, costly, inefficient power stations are displacing small and medium heat and electric power stations simply because these latter are too big and complicated. Small and medium power stations should be cheap and simple and their design should be thoroughly reviewed. Industrial

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Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

gas turbines should be introduced. In the discussion published below there are no contributions from Works making power equipment and they and staff of Councils of National Economy are asked to join in.

Professor Golubtsov, V. A. (Corresponding Member, Academy of Science USSR), pp 18-20
Work on the development of cheap and simple industrial power stations is lagging. In 1952, at MONITOE M.I.Lavrov made a number of suggestions about drawing up new types of medium and small industrial power stations, and in 1956 he published an article on the subject in Promyshlennaya Energetika, Nr 9, based on his earlier report. In the intervening five years a number of his ideas had been confirmed but they had never been adequately discussed. Concerning Lavrov's article, it is a good idea to have individual feed arrangements for each set; it is inadvisable to have more than one steam reduction and cooling installation because of the equipment and piping required. Lavrov's comments on the poor characteristics of feed pumps are correct. Small instruments are required

Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

so that control panels can be made cheaply. The proposal to reduce the size of deaerator tanks requires further consideration. The use of semi-outdoor construction is progressive. The question of local mechanisation and avoidance of the use of bridge cranes is important, neither is a crane needed in the boiler house. It is correct to lighten the turbine foundations and the building structure. Some underground communications must, however, be retained. Not all the author's suggestions are fully worked out or acceptable, the main thing is that he has come up with new and critical ideas.

Zakh, R. G., Candidate of Technical Science (All-Union Engineering-Constructional Correspondence Institute) pp20-21. It is very necessary to revise the construction of power stations of 8 to 12 MW and Lavrov's proposals are generally acceptable. In smaller power stations use should be made of steam at 130 - 140 atms, 535-565°C using pearlitic class steel. Detail proposals are made for simplification of the thermal circuit of the power station. Boiler houses can be simplified when burning pulverised fuel.

Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

Standardisation of boiler sets is discussed. Air heaters should be made smaller. Forced circulation boilers of Lamont type should be introduced because they are smaller. Construction should be speeded up using prefabricated standardised concrete parts. Unit type sets made within the limitations of the railway loading gauge can help to make construction cheaper.

Khaldeyev, P. I., Engineer (Giprosakhar)
It is important to cheapen and simplify small power stations because of the large number of heat and electric power stations that it is proposed to build. Lavrov's cost curve should not rise so steeply for small sets, because small sets are simple and of low capital cost. A revised cost curve for small heat and electric power stations is given in Fig.1. Capital costs of types 1 and 2 heat and electric power stations are tabulated and the reduced costs that result from fuel and ash handling and water supply in type 1 stations is evident, capital savings are up to 22%. Question of fuel and ash handling and water treatment are then discussed in detail. Ammonia-sodium cation treatment is recommended as being simpler

Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

for sugar works than H-Na cation treatment, this ammonia process should be widely used in other branches of industry. Effective measures must be taken to keep ammonia out of the steam. The use of back pressure turbines is recommended. The use of pre-assembled distribution equipment for 6 kV makes it possible to simplify the main distribution equipment. Layout of electrical control and distribution gear is discussed. Fuel handling problems are then considered.
The arrangement of power stations of 6 - 8.5 MW shown in Fig.2 is in accordance with the principles explained, of the two arrangements given the first is to be preferred. Most of Lavrov's suggestions for making stations cheaper and simpler are agreed with. Medium power stations should combine the practice of large and of small stations, but hitherto they have been based only on that of large stations. Some of Lavrov's ideas are debatable. Unit arrangement of feed means having more feed pumps and deaerators. Whilst unit working of turbines and boilers is desirable the necessary uniformity of loading cannot

Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

always be achieved in industrial stations. If feed lines are not linked full use cannot be made of deaerator capacity of lightly loaded sets. Central control of the thermal and mechanical part of the station is very desirable, but cannot be achieved in most small stations with chain grate stokers with fuel of variable quality because complex automation is not possible. A number of requirements for the near future are listed: load factors should be improved by combining different types of loading; fuel should be delivered in loads equal to about half the storage capacity; equipment suitable for outdoor operation should be supplied; other improvements are listed.

Tager, S. A., Candidate of Technical Science (Power Institute, Ac. Sc. USSR) pp 25-27.

Small and medium power stations have, in recent years, been built on the model of large regional power stations, which is a mistake. Much work is required to make industrial power stations cheaper and simpler. The physical arrangement of deaerators and water treatment

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Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

plant is discussed. The idea of unit construction of boiler, turbine, deaerator, feed pump, reduction and cooling plant is hardly suitable for small and medium stations, partly because the various components must be convenient and reliable. It is often quite impossible to give each set its own reduction and cooling installation. Boiler house layout is discussed, the arrangement without basement is preferred. The climatic conditions of the USSR do not favour open air boiler houses as a general solution. Plant sizes can be cut down and boiler costs reduced. For burning small fuel, furnaces with liquid slag removal offer promise, particularly cyclone furnaces and other types recently rig tested at the Power Institute, Ac.Sc., USSR. Modern mechanised chain grate furnaces must be used. Their advantages are described. The main reason why they have not been used more extensively is that existing Soviet designs are out of date. Chain grates can be used to burn coal with high fines content, and they have been used with success for many years at the Chelyabinsk Regional Electric Power

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Discussion on the Design of Medium and Low Output Industrial Power Stations

Station, burning local brown coal. The new method of burning hot fine fuel, developed by the Power Institute, Ac.Sc. USSR makes possible complete combustion of material carried over and trapped in gasways and ash arresters. A further factor hindering the introduction of chain grate stokers is the disorganisation of fuel supply which leads to wide variations in fuel quality at any particular power station, so that the plant has to be about universal - greater uniformity of fuel quality is required. Meanwhile the fuel balance is changing, and fuel oil and natural gas are particularly suitable fuels for small power stations. In view of this changing situation small power stations should be designed to run on natural gas and oil fuel and gas turbine and diesel stations should be designed. Because of its scattered nature there is no research or design institute for industrial power supply and there should be.

Kachinskiy, R. K. (Engineer) (Ukrgiprosakhar), p 28
~~The unit system of~~ operation is supported on grounds of reliability and economy. Pressures of 60-80 atms should

Card 8/11

Discussion on the Disign of Medium and Low Outpput Industrial Power Stations.

(Kachinskiy, R. K. , Con'd)

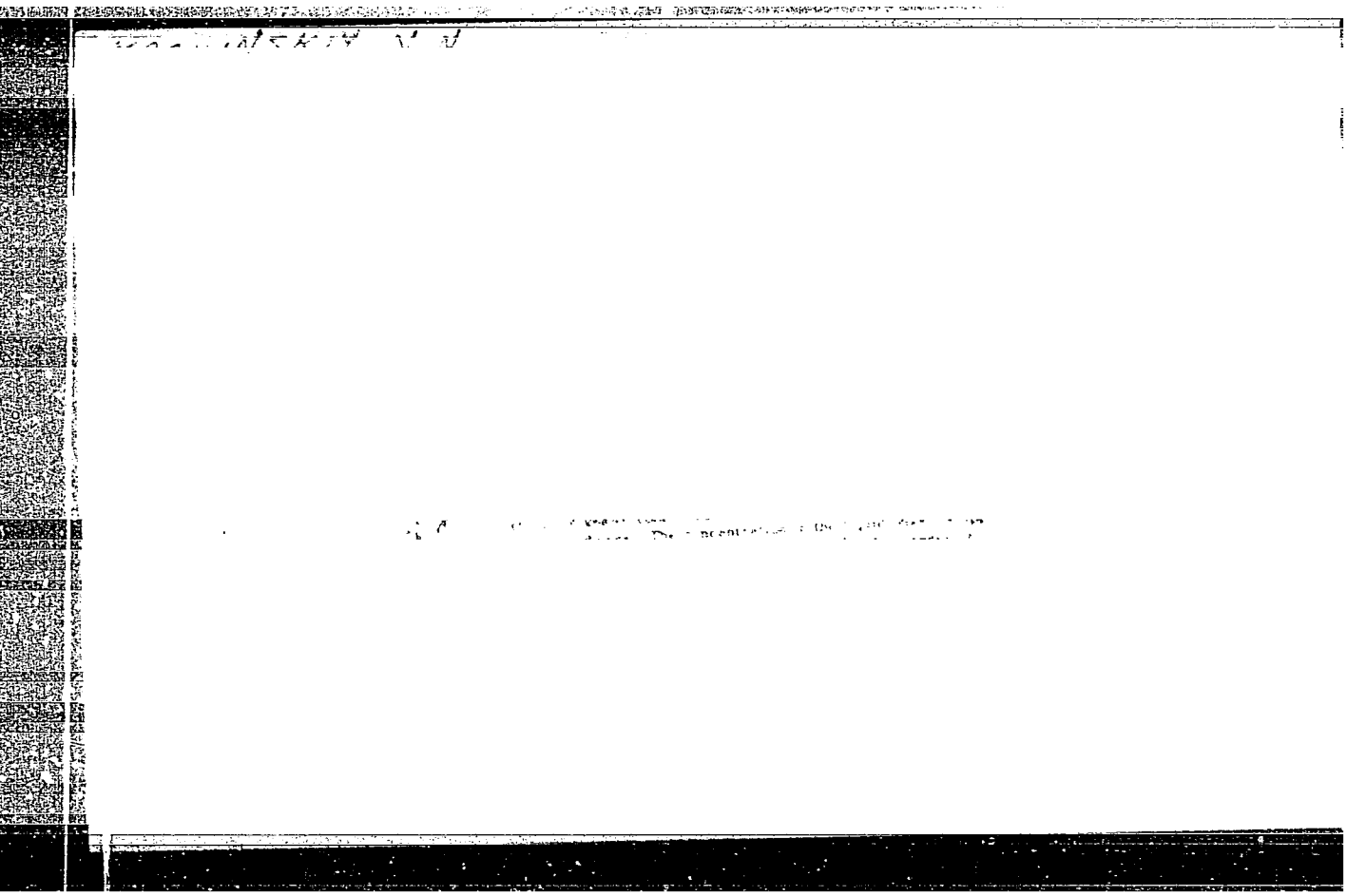
be used for power stations of 8-12 MW. Unit feed lines are desirable, but there should be automatic connection of spare feed pumps. Fuel handling equipment can be simplified. The standards of the Boiler Inspectorate should be simplified.

card 9/9

KACHINSKIY, TS.B.

Therapy of lumbosacral radiculitis. Sov.med. 17 no.12:31-32 D '53.
(MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz Budyl'skogo vrachebnogo uchastka [illegible]skoy oblasti.
(Nerves, Spinal--Inflammation)



S/020/60/135/004/014/037
B019/B077

AUTHOR: Kaohinskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the Hall Effect in Tin

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 4, pp. 818-821

TEXT: The new theory of the galvanomagnetic effects in metals showed that the experimental investigations of the anisotropy of Hall effect and resistance offer the possibility of studying the topology of Fermi surfaces. The measurements with tin were made by the author at 4.2°K and in a magnetic field of about 7 koe. The specimens were cylindrical single crystals made of high-purity tin, and the orientation of the crystals was determined by optical methods. The voltage was measured by the compensation method, and a d-c amplifier with a superconducting modulator was used as zero indicator. This setup allowed measurements with currents of 1 - 5 a, and the commutation of the current direction was also possible. The circular graphs of the Hall effect and the resistance were recorded. Fig. 1a shows the position of the contacts, Fig. 1b shows the vector circular graph of the Hall effect for two different magnetic field

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strengths. In these graphs, the changes of the magnitude and the direction of the vector of the Hall field are shown as a function of the change of direction of the magnetic field. The indices at every vector end-point denote the direction of the magnetic field. If the directions of the magnetic field are in parallel with the axes [110], [100], and [010], minima of the Hall effect will occur, and their depth will increase with increasing magnetic field strength. The correlation of form and width of the Hall effect minima in the directions [100] and [110] with the forms and widths of the resistance minima in the same directions is pointed out. It was also found that the Hall effect changes its sign if the magnetic field is in parallel with plane (001). The author thanks N. A. Brilliantov and A. I. Shal'nikov for their interest, N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy for his advice to employ the type of amplifier described above, and I. M. Lifshits and V. G. Peschanskiy for a number of valuable suggestions. There are 3 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Anisotropy of the Hall Effect in Tin

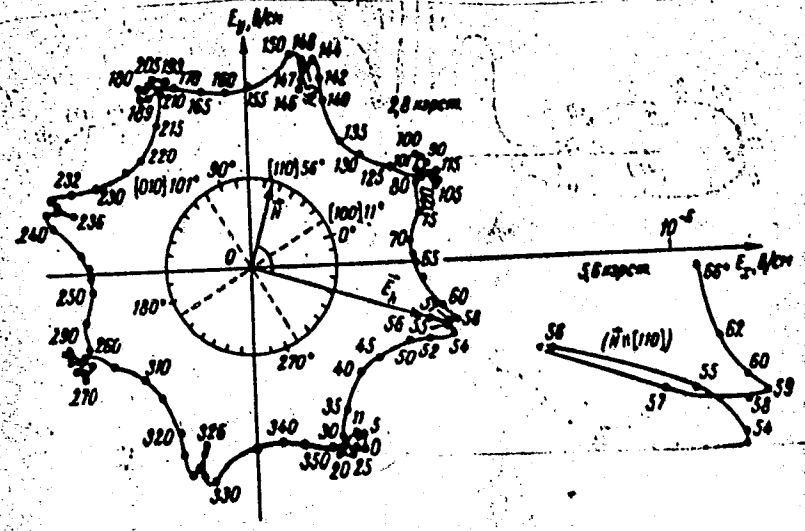
S/020/60/135/004/014/037
B019/B077

PRESENTED: April 21, 1960, by A. V. Shubnikov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 3/5

S/020/60/135/004/014/037
B019/B077



Card 4/5

S/020/60/135/004/014/037
B019/B077

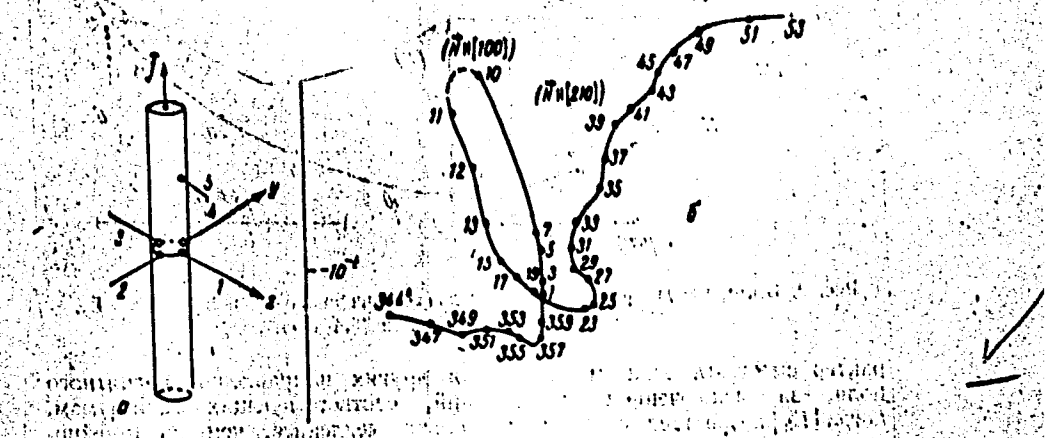


Рис. 1. Образец Sn-7. *а* — расположение контактов; *б* — векторные диаграммы вращения поля Холла для двух значений магнитного поля. Диаграмма, соответствующая полю 5,6 кэрст., приведена только в одном квадранте. Для направления H ∥ [110] показано взаимное расположение векторов E_A и H. Плотность тока 134 а/см²

Card 5/5

KACHINSKIY, V.N.

Phase inverter with a smooth changing in wide ranges. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.1:107 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, i Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Phase converters)

24.5600

4112h

S/056/62/043/004/007/061
B102/B180

AUTHOR: Kachinskiy, V. N.

TITLE: Features of the Hall effect in tin in a strong effective magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 4(10), 1962, 1158 - 1163

TEXT: The Hall effect at 4.2°K and 6.9 koe was studied on a large number of cylindrical white tin single crystal samples 2 cm long and 1.5-3 mm thick, cut in different crystallographic directions. It had an open Fermi surface and a reduced resistivity $\rho' = \rho_{290°K}/\rho_{4.2°K} = 60{,}000$ so that $H\rho'$ the effective field was $\sim 5 \cdot 10^8$ oe. To measure the e.m.f. (accuracy $5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ v four contacts were fixed opposite to one another on each sample in a plane perpendicular to its axis. In all the experiments the magnetic field was perpendicular to the sample axis and the resistivity was determined together with the Hall effect. The results are shown graphically; they can be explained qualitatively by the theory of I. M. Lifshits et al. (ZhETF,

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43928

S/188/62/000/006/015/016
B125/B104

AUTHORS: Volkov, S. V., Kachinskiy, V.N.

TITLE: The anisotropy of the sign of the Hall effect in tin

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6. 1962, 80 - 81

TEXT: The minimum effective magnetic field strength required for a change in sign of the Hall emf is determined at 4.2°K using a method established by V. N. Kachinskiy (DAN SSSR, 135, 4, 818, 1960). Two cylindrical sample single crystals (Sn-14 and Sn-13) with similar orientations were drawn from a melt. The Hall emf is positive at $\psi = \pm 90^\circ$ and at a field strength of at least $5 \cdot 10^7$ oe. In all the other directions it is negative at any field strength. The angle ψ is counted from the projection of the [001] axis onto the plane of rotation of the magnetic field. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki nizkikh temperatur (Department of Low Temperature Physics)

Card 1/2

The anisotropy of the ....

S/188/62/000/006/015/016
B125/B104

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1962

Card 2/2

KACHINSKIY, V.N.

Characteristics of the Hall effect in tin in a high effective magnetic field. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 43 no.4:1158-1163 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Hall effect) (Magnetic fields)
(Tin)

VOLKOV, S.V.; KACHINSKIY, V.N.

Anisotropy of the sign of the Hall effect in tin. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.3:Fiz.,astron. 17 no.6:80-81 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra fiziki nizkikh temperatur Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Hall effect) (Tin) (Magnetic fields)

ACCESSION NR: AP4004153 S/0294/63/001/002/0310/0312

AUTHORS: Starostina, L. S.; Kachinskiy, V. N.; Brilliantov, N. A.

TITLE: Method of growing perfect single crystals of refractory metals

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 1, no. 2, 1963, 310-312

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, single crystal growing, perfect single crystal, refractory metal single crystal, crucibleless vacuum zone melting, electron beam zone melting, crystal growing, zone melting, zone refining, refractory metal, crystal growth, single crystal growth

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described for growing single crystals of refractory metals by zone melting in deep vacuum without a crucible, using a focused electron beam for heating. Multiple zone recrystallization is possible in the equipment. Single crystals of tungsten, rhenium, tantalum, niobium, molybdenum, vanadium, and zirconium were grown. The purity and perfection of the crystals was monitored by measuring the ratio of the specific resistivities at room

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ACCESSION NR: AP4004153

temperature and at liquid helium temperature. Single crystals grown from initial material 99.9% pure had a ratio of 10,000 for tungsten and 3,000 for molybdenum, thus refuting the assumption that transition metals cannot give a large resistance ratio because of the small electron-electron interaction at low temperatures. Measurement of the Hall effect in the very pure specimen of tungsten makes it possible to obtain some information on the Fermi surface of tungsten. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Crystallography Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jun63 DATE ACQ: 26Dec63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH, ML NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KACHINSKIY, V.N.

Highly sensitive d-c amplifier with a superconducting modulator. Prib. tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:207-210 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

L 16887-63 EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005240 S/0056/63/045/002/0043/0045

67
63

AUTHOR: Volkenshteyn, N. V.; Kachinskiy, V. N.; Starostina, L. S.

TITLE: On the Fermi surface of tungsten 27

SOURCE: Zhurn. eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, Fermi surface, galvanomagnetic property, magnetoresistance, Hall effect

ABSTRACT: The electric resistance in a transverse field, the Hall effect, and the transverse voltage on the Hall contacts were investigated in single crystals of pure tungsten at 4.2 K. The dependence of the resistance on the field direction and the quadratic variation of the resistance with the field (in all directions) were similar to those obtained by Fawcett (Phys. Rev. v. 128, 154, 1962), but the angular dependence of the Hall effect, and particularly of the even transverse voltage, exhibited strong anisotropy, with singularities in the form of rather sharp peaks. It is concluded tentatively on the basis of the results obtained that the Fermi surface of tungsten is open, and that Fawcett's conclusions concerning the absence of open trajectories in tungsten cannot be considered final.

Card 1/2

L 16887-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005240 4

"The authors express their appreciation to A. I. Shal'nikov for his interest in the work and participation in its progress, and to N. A. Brilliantov for interest." Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Crystallography Inst. Acad. Sci. SSSR); Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Metal Phys. Inst. Acad. Sci. SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Feb63 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

Kachinskiy, V.N.

N.A. Brilliantov, V.N. Kachinskiy, L.S. Starostina. The growing of molybdenum and tungsten single crystals by zone melting and determination of the Hall effect.

Title: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).

Source: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267

KACHIRIN, M.A.

At the Yaroslavl plant. Put' i put. khoz. no.6:8-9 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik shpalopropitochnogo zavoda, Yaroslavl'.
(Yaroslavl--Railroads--Ties)

КАЧИЯНИ, АРКАДИЙ ИВАНОВИЧ

KACHIYANI, Arkadiy Ivanovich; ZOLOTAREV, S.A., red.; KAYDALOVA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Soils in agricultural regions of the Far East] Pochvy zemledel'cheskikh raionov Dal'nego Vostoka. [Khabarovsk] Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1954. 165 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Soviet Far East--Soils)

KACHIYANI, A.I., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; TREGUBOV, G.A.

Soil classification in the middle and lower Amur Basin and the Maritime Territory. Amur sbor. no.2:277-295 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.
(Soviet Far East--Soils--Classification)

12 8000,

4119
S/169/62/000/009/015/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Kachiyan, E. Ye.

TITLE: Influence of higher forms of vibration and energy dispersion on the magnitude of seismic stress

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 21, abstract 9A136 (Tr. Arm. in-ta stroymaterialov i sooruzh., no. 1, 1959, 21-40)

TEXT: The author considers a vertical cantilever beam, subjected to the effect of a sudden acceleration of its base through seismic percussion or shock. The beam's section and rigidity are constant, and the mass is uniformly distributed down it. For this system with an infinite number of degrees of freedom the bending moments, calculated with allowance for three of the first forms of vibration, are compared with the same moments, calculated for one of the first forms of vibration. The transverse force is similarly compared, with allowance for five of the shearing vibration forms or for one of the first forms. Four versions of the internal friction factor were considered. It is established as a result of the research that disregarding the attenuation and higher forms of vibration leads to considerable errors. A 2-fold increase in the attenuation decreases the effect by 10 - 15%. Allowing for the second and third forms of bending vibration increases the bending moment by 30 - 40% at the foot of the beam as compared with the first form; this increase is considerably higher at the top of the beam. Allowing for the five forms of shearing vibration decreases the transverse force in the beam's lower part by 5 - 10% as compared with one of the first forms and increases it in the beam's upper part by more than twofold. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KACHKACHASHVILI, T.K.

CHACHAVA, M.K., prof.; KACHKACHASHVILI, T.K., ordinator

Polyp and polyposis of the rectum. Khirurgiia Supplement:46 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki lechebnogo fakul'teta i gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RECTUM--TUMORS)

DELLO, A.V.; SHAROYKO, P.M.; LUR'YE, N.S.; KACHKACHEV, A.Z., otv.red.; GIRICHEVA, M.A., red.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Industrial pipe fittings; catalog-reference book] Promyshlennaia truboprovodnaia armatura; katalog-spravochnik. Leningrad, Leningr. Sovet nar khoz. Upr.mashinostroeniia. Pt.1. [Faucets, level indicators, shut-off and regulating values] Krany, ukazateli urovnia, zapornye i reguliruiushchie ventili. 1960. 303 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningrad. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro armaturostroyeniya. 2. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro armaturostroyeniya (for Dello, Sharoyko, Lur'ye).

(Pipe fittings)

DELLO, A.V.; SHAROYKO, P.M.; LUR'YE, N.S.; KACHKACHEV, A.Z., otv. red.

[Industrial piping fittings; catalog and handbook]Promyshlennaia truboprovodnaia armatura; katalog-spravochnik. Leningrad. Leningr. Sovet nar. khoz. Upr. mashinostroeniia. Pt.2.[Vertical check valves, suction and turning valves, slide valves and seals] Klapany obrabotnye pod"emnye, priemnye i povorotnye, zadvizhki i zatvory. 1961. 231 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningrad. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro armaturostroyeniya. 2. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro armaturostroyeniya, Leningrad (for Dello, Sharoyko, Lur'ye).
(Pipe fittings--Catalogs)

DELLO, A.V.; ZARINSKIY, O.N.; LUR'YE, N.S.; SHAROYKO, P.M.; KACHKACHEV, A.Z., otv. red.

[Industrial pipe fittings; catalog] Promyshlennaia truboprovodnaia armatura; katalog-spravochnik. Moskva, GOSINTI, Pt.3. [Safety, reduction, regulating and mixing valves, injectors, condenser returns, and electric drives for the control of these fittings] Klapany predokhranitel'nye, reguliatory davleniia, inzhektory, kondensatootvodchiki i elektroprivody dlia upravleniia armaturoi. 1963. 238 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningrad. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Armaturostroyeniya.

24(3)

AUTHORS: Shuvalov, L. A., Kachkacheva, M. M., Rusakov, L. Z., Zheludev, I. S.

SOV/48-22-12-27/33

TITLE: On Low-Temperature Polarization of Ceramics From Barium Titanate (Nizkotemperaturnaya polyarizatsiya keramiki iz titanata bariya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR .Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 12, pp 1516 - 1519 (USSR) D.

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with tests of the polarization and the sub-polarization of $BaTiO_3$ ceramics in rhombic phase.

This polarization has been called the low-temperature polarization. These tests were made on the assumption that it might be possible to obtain higher values of piezomoduli of ceramics in the rhombic and tetragonal phase by such a polarization in relatively small fields. The low-temperature sub-polarization in the rhombic phase causes an increase of the values of the piezomoduli of ceramics in the tetragonal phase. On heating under the field the subpolarization causes an increase of the d_{31} by an average 15%. In spite of the noticeable ageing the d_{31}

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value remains by more than 10% above the initial value. Heating under the field after polarization in the rhombic phase prevents the d_{31} from becoming smaller during the transition into the tetragonal phase. The polarization in the rhombic phase with heating under the field requires smaller fields than a polarization at room temperature. The d_{31} values do not become smaller, but in numerous cases even higher than with hot polarization. For this reason the low-temperature polarization can be used along with hot polarization, particularly when the latter is not feasible, for example on account of strong conductivity in the proximity of the Curie (Kyuri) point. The authors thank V. G. Zatevakhina for his collaboration. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences USSR) TsNILP Komiteta po radioelektronike Soveta Ministrov SSSR (TsNILP of the Committee on Radioelectronics, Cabinet Council, USSR)

24(3)

AUTHORS: Rez, I. S., Smazhevskaya, Ye. G., Kachkacheva, M. M. SOV/48-22-12-28/33

TITLE: On the Problem of Piezoelectric Ceramics Production for High-Temperature Operations (K voprosu o poluchenii p'yezokeramiki dlya raboty pri povyshennykh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol 22, Nr 12, pp 1520-1525 (USSR) D.

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the following compounds were obtained and their properties investigated: solid solutions of $(Ba,Ca)TiO_3$, $(Ba,Pb)TiO_3$, $(Ba,Ca,Pb)TiO_3$, $Pb(Ti,Zr)O_3$, lead niobate and solid solutions on the basis of the latter. Since in publications there are no details on $PbNb_2O_6$, a piezoelectric with the highest Curie (Kyuri) temperature (570°) and its formation conditions, this reaction was subjected to a complex thermographic investigation in the GIEKI at Kh. S. Valeyev's laboratory. G. A. Smolenskiy and V. A. Isupov offered suggestions as to the selection of compositions for producing piezoelectric ceramics on the basis of $PbNb_2O_6$. The principal experimental results are given in the

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$(Ba,Pb)TiO_3$ solutions probably will not be suitable, unless the homogeneity of the material can be increased. Furthermore the low dielectric stability of these ceramics at polarization temperatures must be increased by means of a corresponding modification of the composition, i.e., by reduction of the conductivity loss that complicates the piezoelectric excitation of electromechanical transformers of this material. The authors express their gratitude to L. Z. Rusakov for valuable advice and to the cooperators of the TsNILP L. B. Germayze, A. P. Yermakova, A. V. Konstantinov, N. A. Podol'ner, V. A. Rovitskiy and A. A. Filimonov for helpful assistance.

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On the Problem of Piezoelectric Ceramics Production for [illegible] High-Temperature Operations

There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: TsNILP Komiteta po radioelektronike Soveta Ministrov SSSR (TsNILP of the Committee for Radioelectronics of the Council of Ministers, USSR)

85023

S/048/60/024/010/033/033
B013/B063

9,6180

AUTHORS: Kachkacheva, M. M., Dryabchuk, A. A., Rusakov, L. Z., Smazhevskaya, Ye. G.

TITLE: High-temperature Piezoelectric Acceleration Transmitters

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 10, pp. 1304-1306

TEXT: This article gives a description of a new acceleration transmitter. The sensitive element was made of the piezoceramic material $(Pb_{0.6}Ba_{0.4})Nb_2O_6$. A general view of the transmitter is shown in Fig. 1, its design is given in Fig. 2. Due to its compact design the transmitter stands an overload of up to 300 g. It weighs about 50 g, and has a sensitivity of 10 mv/g. The sensitivity for the transverse vibration component is 5 - 6% lower than the axial sensitivity. The frequency characteristics and the temperature dependence of sensitivity are illustrated in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, respectively. Data for piezoelectric

Card 1/2

KACHKACHISHVILI, G.; DZHLANTIASHVILI, Sh.

Heirs to glorious traditions. Voen.znan. 25 no.12:13
D '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Zamestitel' sekretarya partkoma Tbilisskogo parovozo-vagonoremontnogo zavoda im.Stalina (for Kachkachishvili).
2. Predsedatel' zavodskogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii Tbilisskogo parovozo-vagonoremontnogo zavoda im.Stalina (for Dzhlantiashvili).
(Tiflis--Military education)

208. MALIGNANT SKIN MELANOMA - ITS CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND DIAGNOSIS (Russian text) - Kachkareva K. S. Oncol. Inst., Moscow - VOPR. ONKOL. 1958, 4/2 (100-102) Tables 1

An analysis of 216 cases with malignant melanoma and 131 with congenital and developmental naevi observed for a 10-year period (from 1944 up to 1953) In 103 cases congenital naevi resulted in malignant melanomas, while in 113 cases the latter developed from pigmented naevi that had appeared during life. Preceding trauma was noted in 132 cases. The initial form of melanoma was noted in 17 cases, skin and lymph node recurrences were found in 40, while 159 patients had far-advanced melanoma with distant metastases. The author considers the early signs of malignant degeneration to be: unpleasant sensations (pricking, burning and especially itching), augmentation in size, infiltration, increase or decrease of pigmentation, the formation of papillomatous, warty outgrowths, ulcerations and reddening or haemostasis surrounding the primary tumour. (V, 13, 16)

KACHKAREVA, K.Sh., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Late results of the treatment of malignant skin melanomas. Sov. med. 25 no.8:138-141 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.Novikov).
(SKIN--CANCER) (MELANOMA)

KACHKAYEV, P.; BORODIN, A.

Control expenditures in construction more strictly. Fin. SSSR 19 no.12:68-70 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

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